[MARCH, MDCCLXXIII.] [NUMB. 381.]

THE SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1773.

JOHN WILSON,

Hath juſt opened, at his ſtore in Broad-Street, (lately occupied by Meſſrs. *Michie & Robertſon*) an aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the province, which as he purchaſed from the different manufacturers, and at the beſt hands, he flatters himſelf they are laid in on as good terms as any in the province, and he is determined to take as low an advance as poſſible, particularly for caſh, or to thoſe who take a quantity to ſell again.

Among a variety of other ARTICLS, are,

PLAIN and faſhionable ſtriped and flowered ſilks, black mantuas, black India taffetas, luteſtrings, and paduaſoys, coloured and black 3-4 figured and flowered ſatins for cloaks, &c. black flowered mode, plain black ſatin peelongs, coloured and black perſians, white and black ſarſnet, flowered and plain gauze, ſome of an extra quality, plain black gauze, patent net, catgut, book and jackonet worked muſlins in ſuits, aprons and ruffles, a great choice of plain, ſtriped, checked and flowered muſlins, book ditto, bumbums, white calico, plain and flowered lawns, blond, black, and thread laces and edgings, Hanover lace, wove black ditto, dreſs and undreſs blond caps, childrens gauze and blond ditto, ſtomachers, French trimmings, ſnail, chineal, cap wire, a large aſſortment of ribbons, and velvets for collars, of the neweſt faſhion, fans, Barcelona handkerchiefs and crawats, Perſian and ſatin, black and coloured quilted petticoats, coloured and black ſtuff ditto, Marſeilles quilting, flowered and corded dimity, women, girls, and childrens ſtays, womens ſcarlet cloaks, and cardinals, ſome trimmed with fur, fine white chip hats, white and black ditto for covering, black bombazine, black and coloured crape, India chintz, printed linens and calicoes, blue, red, and ſtraw coloured ſtriped gingbams, dark ground cottons, furniture cottons, blue, red, and purple printed handkerchiefs, ſome for children, India ſilk checked handkerchiefs, and romals, Iriſh linens, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, brown ditto, bed tick, bed bunts, buckabacks, table cloths, napkening and tabling diaper, marking canvas, white ſtay tick, white and dyed jeans and fuſtians, dyed ſattinet and corderoys for mens wear, cotton counterpanes, checks, and check handkerchiefs, oſnabrugs, threads of all kinds, tapes, bobbin, &c. &c.

Broad cloths, with faſhionable trimmings, German ſerges, penniſtones, Bath coating, ſerge woved, caſſimers with ſuitable trimmings, ſerge deniſme, everlaſtings, black ruſſel, hair ſhag, plain and ſtriped cambletts, tammies, durants, calamancoes, &c.

Men and youths beaver hats, of the neweſt faſhion fantail, ditto without, men and boys caſtor and felt ditto, womens fur ditto, childrens ditto, men, women, girls, boys, and childrens worſted, thread, and cotton hoſe, men and youths figured, thread and cotton hoſe, mens coloured, black and white ſilk hoſe, womens white ditto, womens black and white ſilk gloves and mitts, mens white ſilk gloves, womens white, purple, and black kid gloves and mitts, womens and girls white, black, and coloured lamb gloves and mitts, womens beaver and waſh ditto, mens white, black, waſh, doe, and beaver gloves, mens worſted ditto, boys worſted ditto, boys white coloured and waſh leather ditto, men and womens black glazed ditto, gold and ſilver lace, gold baſket and ſpangled buttons, faſhionable gold bands, buttons and loops for hats, pins in papers and pounds, black ditto for the hair, needles, cutlery of all kinds, plated ſpurs, ſnaffle bits and ſtirrups of the neweſt faſhion, ironmongery, ſadlery, ſtationary, ſurveyors compaſſes, ditto inſtruments in caſes, ditto chains, teleſcopes, pewter plates, diſhes, baſons, and meaſures, bar lead, £.8 per hundred, ſtarch, hair powder, fig blue, china, earthen ware, glaſs ware, beſt enamelled wine glaſſes at 35s. per dozen, common ditto, at 17s. 6d. jelly glaſſes, at 17s. 6d. tumblers and covers 7s. 6d. per lb. every other article in that way proportionably cheap, tobacco cut and dry at 8s. 9d. per lb. fine pigtail ditto at 10s. almonds and raiſins, fine blue ditto, currants, black pepper, green and bohea tea, loaf ſugar, Florence oil, muſtard, pickles, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, white lead in oil, dry red ditto, Spaniſh brown ground, yellow oaker, linſeed oil in jugs, boxes of window glaſs, &c. a large aſſortment of ſlops to be ſold cheap.

Juſt imported in the MAGNA CHARTA, from LONDON, and the CHARMING SALLY, from BRISTOL,

A freſh ſupply of GOODS in general,

PART OF WHICH ARE,

PLAIN, ſtriped, and brocaded taffetas, painted ſatins, and India perſian, a few pieces of figured and plain Engliſh ſilks; a new aſſortment of furniture cottons and calicoes, with a great variety of printed GOODS, *and linen drapery of every kind; alſo, a large aſſortment of ironmongery, and hard ware, carpenters and ſmiths tools, nails, glaſs, paints, &c. which will be ſold very cheap, eſpecially for the* CASH, *and by the quantity to ſell again, by*

HAWKINS, PETRIE, & Co.

☞ *Who having been often told, that it is reported, and generally believed, that they will not ſupply any perſon whatever on the* uſual terms of annual payment; *think it neceſſary to declare, that the report is not true, that they never refuſed any of* good circumſtances, *and that they ſhall gladly ſupply ſuch on the loweſt terms, which it is in their power to do, as they have all their goods directly from the tradeſmen, and will as uſual, keep one of the largeſt aſſortments in the province.*

They alſo acquaint their friends, that they have now a correſpondence eſtabliſhed with a perſon who reſides among the manufacturers of negro cloth, with whom they have placed a fund to purchaſe that article with ready money; in conſequence of which, they hope to have it much cheaper than heretofore, or than it is generally imported, and they expect to receive it in all June, or early in July next.

To be LET, and entered on immediately,

THE Back STORE and CELLAR, in Gadſden's-Alley, adjoining my Printing-Office. Apply to C. Crouch.

JUST PUBLISHED in PHILADELPHIA, *and to be ſold by* CHARLES CROUCH, *at his Printing Office in Elliott-ſtreet,*

DOMESTIC MEDICINE; or, the FAMILY PHYSICIAN: Being an Attempt to render the Medical Art more generally uſeful, by ſhewing People what is in their own Power both with Reſpect to the Prevention and Cure of Diſeaſes. Chiefly calculated to recommend a proper Attention to Regimen and Simple Medicines.

By WILLIAM BUCHAN, M. D.

To ſome of which are prefixed,

A DESERTATION on the GOUT, and all CHRONIC DISEASES, jointly conſidered, as proceeding from the ſame Cauſes; what thoſe Cauſes are; and a rational and natural Method of Cure propoſed. Addreſſed to all Invalids.

By WILLIAM CADOGAN, FELLOW OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD,

AITKEN's GENERAL AMERICAN REGISTER, and the GENTLEMAN's and TRADESMAN's complete ANNUAL ACCOUNT BOOK, and CALENDAR, for the POCKET or DESK; for the Year of our LORD, 1773.

The Contents of the Annual Account Book and Calendar.

Fifty-two double Pages, ruled, for entering the Receipts and Payments of Money; Spaces for daily Memorandums; the Age, Place, riſing, ſetting, ſouthing, full and change of the Moon, and Place of her Nodes; the Sun's riſing and ſetting; Aſpects of the Planets; riſing and ſetting of the Stars; immerſions and emerſions of Jupiter's Satellites; remarkable Days, General Tide Table for America, &c.

Of the General American Regiſter.

A Table of the Kings and Queens of England; Genealogical Liſt of the Royal Family of Great-Britain; The Number of Peers, Peereſſes in their own Right, Archbiſhops and Biſhops in England, Scotland and Ireland; Kings of Scotland, and the Time they began to Reign; Lord Lieutenants of Ireland ſince the Union; His Majeſty's Conſuls abroad for the Protection of Trade; Births, Marriages, and Iſſue of the Sovereign Princes of Europe; A Conciſe chronological Account of Events in America, from the firſt Diſcovery thereof; General and Civil Eſtabliſhment of North-America; Eſtabliſhment of the Cuſtoms for the Continent, the Bermuda and Bahama Iſlands; The Staff of the Army; General Poſt-Office; Rank of the Navy and Army; His Majeſty's Order concerning the Power of the Civil Governors over his Forces in America; Rules for determining the Rank and Precedence to be obſerved between the Officers of the Army and the Civil Governors, &c. *Public Officers, &c.* in Pennſylvania, New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, Maryland, New-Jerſey, New-York, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, New-Hampſhire, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Saint-John's Iſland, Canada, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Eaſt-Florida, and Weſt Florida.

THOMAS DODMAN, or DEDMAN, born at *Medenham*, in *Buckinghamſhire*, who was taken from thence when young, by his Uncle *George Auſtin*, Keeper of Chriſt-Church-College, Oxford, and put Apprentice to one GARDENER, a Taylor there; enliſted in a Company of Marines about the Year 1744, and the Ship ſailed for *Cape-Fear* ſoon after; having ſome Diſpute with an Officer there, got wounded, and was left with a Doctor at *Wilmington* to be cured.---If the ſaid DODMAN, or DEDMAN be living, he is deſired to apply to Meſſrs. DANIEL and ISAAC BOURDEAUX, Merchants, in *Charles-Town*, and he will hear of ſomething greatly to his Advantage; and whoever can prove that he is dead, is requeſted to do the ſame, which will be thankfully acknowledged, and all Expences paid.

For SALE by private Contract,

On ſuch Credit as ſhall be agreeable to the Purchaſers,

Fifteen LOTS of LAND,

On WHITE-POINT,

Pleaſantly ſituated, near Aſhley-River; all fronting on airy good Streets; the Foundation is a ſtiff Clay, and has as good Water as any in Charles-Town.

Alſo, Several Low-Water LOTS, running to the Channel of ſaid River, and capable of being improved to great Advantage. A ſubſtantial good Wharf is now building, where Veſſels may lay ſecure from the moſt dangerous Winds, and avoid the Riſque of going round the Point, as well as ſave a Tide, which will, in all Probability, make it a Place of conſiderable Trade in a few Years. It being convenient to all the Lots, will ſave the extravagant Expence of Cartage to that Part of the Town, and the open, free Air, will in a great Meaſure prevent contagious Diſorders.

The above Lots being alſo ſituated moſt convenient to much the greateſt Part of thoſe Places from which the Markets are ſupplied, it is probable that one will be eſtabliſhed on or near them. The Subſcriber is determined to ſell to ſuch only as will engage to build thereon. Buildings are now erecting on ſuch Lots as he has already ſold, and every Purchaſer ſhall have FREE WHARFAGE of their Materials for Building. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to WILLIAM GIBBES.

To be diſpoſed of by private Contract,

A Very valuable ISLAND in Prince-William's Pariſh, well known by the Name of Harris's Iſland, late the Property of Major Pierce Butler, containing between Two and Three Thouſand Acres of high Land, moſtly Oak and Hickory, excluſive of a vaſt Quantity of feeding Marſh. On the Premiſes are a Stock of Cattle that may be had reaſonable.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to Major Butler, at Cooſaw, near the ſaid Iſland, or in Charles-Town, to Robert Wells, or ALEXANDER ROSE.

The Terms of Payment will be made agreeable to the Purchaſers.

BOSTON, JANUARY 17.

Wedneſday laſt the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this Province met here, when his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH to both Houſes, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I HAVE nothing in ſpecial command from his Majeſty to lay before you at this time; I have general inſtructions to recommend to you, at all times, ſuch meaſures as may tend to promote that peace and order upon which your own happineſs and proſperity as well as his Majeſty's ſervice very much depend. That the Government is at preſent in a diſturbed and diſordered ſtate is a truth too evident to be denied. The cauſe of this diſorder appears to me equally evident. I wiſh I may be able to make it appear ſo to you, for then I may not doubt that you will agree with me in the proper meaſures for the removal of it. I have pleaſed myſelf, for ſeveral years paſt, with hopes that the cauſe would ceaſe of itſelf and the effect with it, but I am diſappointed, and I may not any longer, conſiſtent with my duty to the King, and my regard to the intereſt of the province, delay communicating my ſentiments to you upon a matter of ſo great importance. I ſhall be explicit and treat the ſubject without reſerve. I hope you will receive what I have to ſay upon it with candour, and, if you ſhall not agree in ſentiments with me, I promiſe you, with candour likewiſe, to receive and conſider what you may offer in anſwer.

When our Predeceſſors firſt took poſſeſſion of this Plantation or Colony, under a Grant and Charter from the Crown of England, it was their ſenſe, and it was the ſenſe of the Kingdom, that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament. This appears from the Charter itſelf and from other irreſiſtable evidence. This ſupreme authority has, from time to time, been exerciſed by Parliament and ſubmitted to by the Colony, and hath been, in the moſt expreſs terms, acknowledged by the Legiſlature, and, except about the time of the Anarchy and Confuſion in England which preceded the Reſtoration of King Charles the ſecond, I have not diſcovered that it has been called in queſtion even by private or particular perſons until within ſeven or eight years laſt paſt. Our provincial or local Laws have, in numerous inſtances, had relation to Acts of Parliament made to reſpect the Plantations in general and this Colony in particular, and in our executive Courts both Juries and Judges have, to all intents and purpoſes, conſidered ſuch Acts as part of our Rule of Law. Such a conſtitution, in a Plantation, is not peculiar to England, but agrees with the principles of the moſt celebrated Writers upon the Law of Nations that "when a nation takes poſſeſſion of a diſtant Country and "ſettles a Colony there, that Country, though ſeparated from "the principal eſtabliſhment or mother Country, naturally be-"comes a part of the State equally with its antient poſſeſſions."

So much however of the ſpirit of Liberty breathes through all parts of the Engliſh Conſtitution, that although from the nature of Government there muſt be one ſupreme Authority over the whole, yet this Conſtitution will admit of ſubordinate Powers with legiſlative and executive Authority, greater or leſs, according to local and other circumſtances. Thus we ſee a variety of Corporations formed within the Kingdom, with powers to make and execute ſuch by-laws as are for their immediate uſe and benefit, the Members of ſuch Corporations ſtill remaining ſubject to the general laws of the Kingdom. We ſee alſo Governments eſtabliſhed in the Plantations which, from their ſeparate and remote ſituation, require more general and extenſive powers of Legiſlation within themſelves than thoſe formed within the Kingdom, but ſubject nevertheleſs, to all ſuch Laws of the Kingdom as immediately reſpect them or are deſigned to extend to them, and accordingly we in this Province have, from the firſt ſettlement of it, been left to the exerciſe of our legiſlative and executive powers, Parliament occaſionally, though rarely, interpoſing as in its wiſdom has been judged neceſſary.

Under this Conſtitution, for more than one hundred years, the Laws both of the ſupreme and ſubordinate Authority were, in general, duly executed; offenders againſt them have been brought to condign puniſhment, peace and order have been maintained, and the people of this Province have experienced as largely the advantages of Government as, perhaps, any people upon the Globe; and they have from time to time in the moſt public manner, expreſſed their ſenſe of it, and once in every year, have offered up their united thankſgivings to God for the enjoyment of theſe Privileges, and, as often, their united prayers for the continuance of them.

At length the Conſtitution has been called in queſtion, and the Authority of the Parliament of Great-Britain to make and eſtabliſh Laws for the Inhabitants of this Province has been, by many, denied. What was at firſt whiſpered with caution, was ſoon after openly aſſerted in print, and of late, a number of Inhabitants in ſeveral of the principal Towns in the Province, have aſſembled together in their reſpective Towns, and having aſſumed the name of legal Town-Meetings, have paſſed Reſolves, which they have ordered to be placed upon their Town Records, and cauſed to be printed and publiſhed in pamphlets and newſpapers. I am ſorry that it is thus become impoſſible to conceal what I could wiſh had never been made public. I will not particulariſe theſe Reſolves or Votes, and ſhall only obſerve to you, in general, that ſome of them deny the ſupreme Authority of Parhament, and ſo are repugnant to the principles of the Conſtitution, and that others ſpeak of this ſupreme Authority, of which the King is a conſtituent part, and to every Act of which his aſſent is neceſſary, in ſuch terms as have a direct tendency to alienate the affections of the people from their Sovereign, who has ever been moſt tender of their Rights, and whoſe Perſon, Crown and Dignity, we are under every poſſible obligation to defend and ſupport. In conſequence of theſe Reſolves, Committees of Correſpondence are formed, in ſeveral of thoſe Towns, to maintain the principles upon which they are founded.

I know of no arguments, founded in reaſon, which will be ſufficient to ſupport theſe principles, or to juſtify the meaſures taken in conſequence of them. It has been urged, that the ſole power of making Laws is granted by Charter to a Legiſlature eſtabliſhed in the Province, conſiſting of the King by his repreſentative the Governor, the Council, and the Houſe of Repreſentatives---that by this Charter there are likewiſe granted or aſſured to the Inhabitants of the Province, all the Liberties and Immunities of free and natural Subjects, to all intents, conſtructions and purpoſes whatſoever, as if they had been born within the realm of England---that it is part of the Liberties of

English Subjects, which has its foundation in nature, to be governed by Laws made by their consent in person or by their Representative---that the Subjects in this Province are not, and cannot be represented in the Parliament of Great-Britain, and consequently, the Acts of that Parliament cannot be binding upon them.

I do not find, Gentlemen, in the Charter such an expression as *sole* power, or any words which import it. The General Court has, by Charter, *full* power to make such Laws as are not repugnant to the Laws of England. A favourable construction has been put upon this clause when it has been allowed to intend such Laws of England only as are expressly declared to respect us. Surely then this is by Charter a reserve of power and authority to Parliament to bind us by such Laws, at least, as are made expressly to refer to us, and consequently, is a limitation of the power given to the General Court. Nor can it be contended that by the Liberties of free and natural Subjects is to be understood an exemption from Acts of Parliament because not represented there, seeing it is provided, by the same Charter, that such Acts shall be in force; and if they that make the objection to such Acts will read the Charter with attention, they must be convinced that this Grant of Liberties and Immunities is nothing more than a declaration and assurance on the part of the Crown, that the place to which their Predecessors were about to remove was, and would be considered as part of the Dominions of the Crown of England, and therefore that the Subjects of the Crown so removing, and those born there or in their passage thither, or in their passage from thence, would not become Aliens, but would, throughout all parts of the English Dominions, wherever they might happen to be, as well as within the Colony, retain the Liberties and Immunities of free and natural Subjects, their removal from or not being born within the realm notwithstanding. If the Plantations be part of the Dominions of the Crown, this clause in the Charter does not confer or reserve any Liberties but what would have been enjoyed without it, and what the Inhabitants of every other Colony do enjoy where they are without a Charter. If the Plantations are not the Dominions of the Crown, will not all that are born here be considered as born out of the ligeance of the King of England, and whenever they go into any part of the Dominions, will they not be deemed Aliens to all intents and purposes, this Grant in the Charter notwithstanding?

They who claim exemption from Acts of Parliament by virtue of their Rights as Englishmen, should consider that it is impossible the Rights of English Subjects should be the same, in every respect, in all parts of the Dominions. It is one of their Rights, as English Subjects, to be governed by Laws made by persons in whose election they have, from time to time, a voice. They remove from the Kingdom where, perhaps, they were in the full exercise of this Right, to the Plantations where it cannot be exercised, or where the exercise of it would be of no benefit to them. Does it follow that the Government, by their removal from one part of the Dominions to another, loses its Authority over that part to which they remove, and that they are freed from the subjection they were under before; or do they expect that Government should relinquish its Authority because they cannot enjoy this particular Right? Will it not rather be said that, by this their voluntary removal, they have relinquished, for a time at least, one of the Rights of an English Subject which they might if they pleased have continued to enjoy, and may again enjoy whensoever they will return to the place where it can be exercised?

They who claim exemption, as part of their Rights by nature, should consider that every restraint which men are laid under by a state of Government is a privation of part of their natural Rights, and of all the different forms of Government which exist, there can be no two of them in which the departure from natural Rights is exactly the same. Even in case of representation by election, do they not give up part of their natural Rights when they consent to be represented by such person as shall be chosen by the majority of the Electors, although their own voices may be for some other person? And it is not contrary to their natural Rights to be obliged to submit to a Representative for seven years, or even one year, after they are dissatisfied with his conduct, although they gave their voices for him when he was elected? This must therefore be considered as an objection against a state of Government rather than against any particular form.

If what I have said shall not be sufficient to satisfy such as object to the supreme Authority of Parliament over the Plantations, there may something further be added to induce them to an acknowledgement of it, which I think will well deserve their consideration. I know of no line that can be drawn between the supreme Authority of Parliament and the total independence of the Colonies; it is impossible there should be two independent Legislatures in one and the same state, for although there may be but one head, the King, yet the two legislative bodies will make two Governments, as distinct as the Kingdoms of England and Scotland before the Union. If we might be suffered to be altogether independent of Great Britain, could we have any claim to the protection of that Government of which we are no longer a part? Without this protection should we not become the prey of one or the other Powers of Europe, such as should first seize upon us? Is there any thing which we have more reason to dread than independence? I hope it will never be our misfortune to know by experience the difference between the Liberties of an English Colonist, and those of the Spanish, French or Dutch.

If then the supremacy of Parliament over the whole British Dominions shall no longer be denied, it will follow that the meer exercise of its Authority can be no matter of grievance. If it has been or shall be exercised in such way and manner as shall appear to be grievous, still this cannot be sufficient grounds for immediately denying or renouncing the Authority, or refusing to submit to it. The acts and doings of authority, in the most perfect form of Government, will not always be thought just and equitable by all the parts of which it consists, but it is the greatest absurdity to admit the several parts to be at liberty to obey or disobey, according as the Acts of such Authority may be approved or disapproved of by them; for this necessarily works a dissolution of the Government. The manner then of obtaining redress must be by representations and endeavours, in such ways and forms as the established rules of the Constitution prescribe or allow, in order to make any matters alledged to be grievances appear to be really such; but I conceive it is rather the meer exercise of this Authority which is complained of as a grievance, than any heavy burdens which have been brought upon the people by means of it.

As contentment and order were the happy effects of a Constitution strengthened by universal assent and approbation, so discontent and disorder are now the deplorable effects of a Constitution enfeebled by contest and opposition. Besides divisions and animosities which disturb the peace of towns and families, the law in some important cases cannot have its course, offenders exulted, by advice of his Majesty's Council, to be prosecuted, escape with impunity, and are supported and encouraged to go on offending,---the Authority of Government is brought into contempt, and there are but small remains of that subordination which was once very conspicuous in this Colony, and which is essential to a well regulated state.

When the hands of Government are thus weakened, it certainly behoves those with whom the powers of Government are intrusted to omit nothing which may tend to strengthen them.

I have disclosed my sentiments to you without reserve. Let me intreat you to consider them calmly, and not to be too sudden in your determination. If my principles of Government are right let us adhere to them. With the same principles our ancestors were easy and happy for a long course of years together, and I know of no reason to doubt of your being equally easy and happy. The people, influenced by you, will forsake their unconstitutional principles, and desist from their irregularities which are the consequence of them; they will be convinced that every thing which is valuable to them, depend upon their connexion with their parent state, that this connexion cannot be continued in any other way than such as will also continue their dependance upon the supreme Authority of the British Dominions, and that, notwithstanding this dependance, they will enjoy as great a proportion of those Rights to which they have a claim by nature or as Englishmen, as can be enjoyed by a Plantation or Colony.

If I am wrong in my principles of Government, or in the inferences which I have drawn from them, I wish to be convinced of my error. Independence I may not allow myself to think that you can possibly have in contemplation. If you can conceive of any other constitutional dependance than what I have mentioned, if you are of opinion that upon any other principles our connexion with the state from which we sprang can be continued, communicate your sentiments to me with the same freedom and unreservedness as I have communicated mine to you.

I have no desire, Gentlemen, by any thing I have said to preclude you from seeking relief, in a constitutional way, in any cases in which you have heretofore, or may hereafter suppose that you are aggrieved; and, although I should not concur with you in sentiment, I will, notwithstanding, do nothing to lessen the weight which your representations may deserve. I have laid before you what I think are the principles of your Constitution: If you do not agree with me, I wish to know your objections: They may be convincing to me, or I may be able to satisfy you of the insufficiency of them: In either case, I hope, we shall put an end to those irregularities, which ever will be the portion of a government where the supreme Authority is controverted, and introduce that tranquility which seems to have taken place in most of the Colonies upon the Continent.

The ordinary business of the session I will not now particularly point out to you. To the enacting of any new laws which may be necessary for the more equal and effectual distribution of Justice, or for giving farther encouragement to our Merchandize, Fishery and Agriculture, which through the Divine Favour are already in a very flourishing state, or for promoting any measures which may conduce to the general good of the Province, I will readily give my assent or concurrence.

T. HUTCHINSON.

Council-Chamber, 6th January, 1773.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 18.

Last Friday the following Message from the House of Representatives was carried to his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Hancock, Mr. Gerry, Dr. Holten, Captain Brown, of Watertown, Mr. Philips, Mr. Gorham, Major Thayer, Captain Heath, and Captain Gardner.

May it please your Excellency,

YOUR Message of the 4th instant informs this House, that his Majesty has been pleased to order that salaries shall be allowed to the Justices of the Superior Court of this province.

We conceive that no Judge who has a due regard to justice, or even to his own character, would choose to be placed under such an undue bias as they must be under, in the opinion of this House, by accepting of and becoming dependent for their salaries upon the Crown.

Had not his Majesty been misinformed with respect to the constitution and appointment of our Judges by those who advised to this measure, we are persuaded he would never have passed such an order; as he was pleased to declare upon his accession to the throne, that, "he looked upon the independence and uprightness of the Judges as essential to the impartial administration of justice, as one of the best securities of the rights and liberties of his subjects, and as most conducive to the honour of the crown."

Your Excellency's precaution to prevent all claim from the province for any services, for which the Justices may also be entitled to a salary from the King, is comparatively of very small consideration with us.

When we consider the many attempts that have been made, effectually to render null and void those clauses in our Charter, upon which the freedom of our constitution depends, we should be lost to all public feeling should we not manifest a just resentment. We are more and more convinced, that it has been the design of Administration, totally to subvert the constitution, and introduce an arbitrary government into this province: And we cannot wonder that the apprehensions of this people are thoroughly awakened.

We wait with impatience to know, and hope your Excellency will very soon be able to assure us, that the Justices will utterly refuse ever to accept of support, in a manner so justly obnoxious to the disinterested and judicious part of the good people of this province; being repugnant to the Charter, and utterly inconsistent with the safety of the rights, liberties and properties of the people.

There were 91 members present when this message was brought into the House, and it passed by a majority of 81.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 25.

We hear from Esopus, that a Negro wench of that place was lately delivered of 4 children at one birth, two of which are living. The mother is only 36 years old, and has had 23 children.

[The weather having been on the 21st and 22d instant remarkably cold, the following observations may be acceptable to our readers. There never was known before, in this place, so great a quantity frozen of wine, strong beer, &c.]

The mercury in Farenheit's thermometer, placed in an open window, in King's College, on Sunday,

At 8 A. M. was at	- -	2 degrees
--- 10 A. M.	- - -	4 deg.
--- 12 -------	- -	0 deg.
--- 2 P. M.	- -	1 deg. below (0)
--- 10 P. M.	- -	4 deg. below (0)
from 12 to 5 on Monday morning		6 deg. below (0)

Which was 38 degrees below the freezing point, which is at 32 degrees above (0).

By which it appears that the weather was colder by two degrees, than the remarkable 1st of January, 1764, which was reckoned the coldest then, in the memory of the oldest men here.

A glass of Madera froze to the centre in 3 minutes.

Monday at 8 A. M.	- -	2 degrees above (0)
--------- 10 A. M.	-	4 degrees.

[The Philadelphia papers have not come to hand for several weeks past. Eastern post not arrived.]

WILLIAMSBURGH, (Virginia) February 4.

We hear his Excellency the Governor has directed expresses to be sent to the several Members of his Majesty's Council, requiring their attendance next Saturday at the Council-Chamber, in order, it is generally believed, to consult with that Honourable Board upon the expediency of calling together the General Assembly, that they may have an opportunity of taking under their immediate consideration the present alarming state of our paper currency; both of the late emissions having lately been discovered to be very ingeniously counterfeited, and it is thought have circulated for a considerable time past, highly injurious to the trade and interest of the country, and of every individual. Upon their meeting, there is little doubt but some effectual method will be fallen upon to restore the public credit, as well as to discover and bring to condign punishment those who have been instrumental in giving it so severe a shock. The mercantile body, we are well assured, have it much at heart to contribute every thing in their power for the public interest, and will use their best endeavours in discovering the circulators of this baneful traffic.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, *Esq; Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's said Province.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord CHARLES-GREVILLE MONTAGU, Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over this Province, did Yesterday depart from hence, in order to proceed to Great-Britain, whereby the Government of this Province hath devolved upon me: I THEREFORE have thought fit to issue this my Proclamation to notify the same; AND it is my Will and Pleasure, that all Officers, as well Civil as Military, do continue in their respective Offices till further Orders.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Charles-Town, this Eleventh Day of March, Anno Dom. 1773, and in the Thirteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign. WILLIAM BULL.

By his Honour's Command,
THOMAS SKOTTOWE, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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CHARLES-TOWN, MARCH 16.

WEDNESDAY last his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Charles-Greville Montagu, Governor in Chief, &c. of this Province, with his Lady and Family, sailed for Great-Britain, in his Majesty's Packet Boat Eagle, Captain William Nicholls.----Upon his Excellency's Departure, the Administration of the Affairs of this Government devolves, a Fifth Time, upon the Honourable William Bull, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor, &c. of this Province.

The same Day his Majesty's Sloop Savage, Captain Bromage, and her Tender, sailed for the Bahamas.

Joseph Kershaw, Esq; and not William Richardson, Esq; was the Member elected to serve in the General Assembly of this Province, for the Parish of St. Mark.

Since our last the Head of a Wharf was carried out 800 Feet into Ashley-River, near the Channel, for William Gibbes, Esq; in order to make a Wharf for Shipping to come to on the South Side of this Town.

Thursday last a Number of the Members of the new Honourable Commons House of Assembly of this Province, sufficient to make a House, met at the State-House, and acquainted his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor thereof; and on Friday they were sworn in before his Honour, who directed them to proceed to the Choice of a Speaker; and the House having chosen the Honourable Rawlins Lowndes, Esq; he was presented to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who was pleased to approve of their Choice, and then opened the Session with the following Speech, viz.

The SPEECH of the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of South-Carolina, to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the said Province, at CHARLES-TOWN, on Friday, March 12, 1773.

Honourable Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

THE Administration of this Government being again devolved upon me, by the Departure of his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord CHARLES-GREVILLE MONTAGU for Great-Britain, I take this earliest Opportunity of meeting you in General Assembly, flattering myself, that you come with an hearty Disposition to promote the Service of your Country. Though we have Reason to rejoice in the many Advantages we derive from our prosperous Situation, yet it will occur to you, in your Deliberations for the Public Good, that the Aid of the Legislature is still wanting to make further Improvements in our Polity, Literature, Agriculture and Commerce. These I mention as general Objects of your Attention; such Matters as may arise and appear to me to be more particularly conducive to those Ends, I shall communicate to you, as Occasion may require, in the Course of the Session.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I RECOMMEND to your first Consideration, the State of our Public Treasury, and the Duration of that important Law, the General Duty Act. I shall order the Joint Public Treasurers to lay before you the Accounts of the Public Debts, for which I do desire you to make speedy and effectual Provision.

Honourable Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

THE King's Service, and the Welfare of the Province, being inseparable Ideas in my Mind, you may assure yourselves of my ready and zealous Concurrence in every Measure you can propose for uniting their Interests and strengthening their Connection. I have always endeavoured to confirm this Opinion by my Actions, and shall ever continue to make it the invariable Rule of my Conduct.

WILLIAM BULL.

Yesterday the following ADDRESSES were presented to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, viz.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

To the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, *Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the said Province.*

The ADDRESS of the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Honour,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Upper-House of Assembly, beg Leave to return you our Thanks, for your Honour's Speech, delivered Yesterday to both Houses; and at the same Time that we congratulate your Honour, on again entering upon the Administration of this Government, permit us to assure your Honour, that you shall ever find this House, warmly impressed, with a sincere and hearty Disposition to promote the Service of our Country.

Satisfied as we are, of the Reason we have to rejoice, in the many Advantages we derive from our prosperous Situation, we are not ignorant, that the Aid of the Legislature is still wanting, to make further Improvements in our Polity, Literature, Agriculture, and Commerce. Points so essentially necessary to the Happiness and Honour of this Country, cannot fail to be the general Objects of our Attention; and your Honour may rely upon it, that such Matters as may arise, and appear to you to be particularly conducive to those Ends, shall, when communicated to this House, be received and treated, with every Mark of our Attention and Regard.

We heartily concur in Opinion with your Honour, that the King's Service, and the Welfare of the Province, are inseparable Ideas. And the Experience we have already had of your Honour's Administration, gives us the pleasing Assurance of your ready and zealous Concurrence, in every Measure that can be proposed, for uniting their Interests and strengthening their Connection.

By Order of the House,
EGERTON LEIGH.

In the Upper-House of Assembly, the 13th Day of March, 1773.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's ANSWER to the ADDRESS of the Council.

Honourable Gentlemen,

THE Assurances you are pleased to give me, that you will treat all Matters that are conducive to the Happiness and Honour of the Province, with every Mark of Regard and Attention, are very agreeable to me, and demand my most hearty Thanks: And I receive your Congratulations upon my entering again upon the Administration, with sentiments of Gratitude. Your Opinion that the King's Service, and the Welfare of the Province, are inseparable, is truly worthy of faithful Counsellors; and your Deliberations in General Assembly, under that safe Guide, will doubtless, produce the happiest Effects, in promoting the Public Good.

March 15, 1773. WILLIAM BULL.

To the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, *Esq; Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of South-Carolina.*

The humble ADDRESS of the COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY of the said Province.

May it please your Honour,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons House of Assembly of this Province, beg Leave to return our Thanks to your Honour, for your Speech delivered to us on Friday last in General Assembly, and to congratulate your Honour on the Administration of this Government again devolving on you, by the Departure of the Governor.

Entirely agreeing with your Honour, that the Interests of the Crown, and the Welfare of the People are, and ever must be, inseparable; we assure your Honour, that we are met with the most earnest and hearty Desire to promote both, by taking the several Matters, recommended by your Honour, into immediate Consideration, and by every other Measure which we shall think conducive to those great and important Purposes, particularly, by making speedy and ample Provision for the Payment of the Public Debts.

By Order of the House,
RAWLINS LOWNDES, Speaker.

In the Commons House of Assembly, March 15, 1773.

To which ADDRESS his Honour was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I GIVE you my warmest Thanks for this Address. Your considering the Interests of the Crown, and the Welfare of the Province, as inseparable, speaks the Language of dutiful and loyal Subjects to his Majesty, and real Friends to your Country. The conducting of Public Business upon such Principles, cannot fail to advance and establish our Prosperity on the surest Foundation. Your Assurances that you will take into your immediate Consideration, the several Matters recommended by me to you, flatter me with Hopes of much Advantage to the Public, and give me great Satisfaction. I desire you to accept my hearty Acknowledgments, for your kind Congratulations upon my entering again upon the Administration of this Government.

March 15, 1773. WILLIAM BULL.

His Majesty's Packet Boat Comet, Captain Richard Ruffell, arrived here last Thursday from Jamaica and Pensacola.

Sunday last the Ship Liberty, John Lasley, Master, sailed for Bristol, in whom went Passengers Mr. John Sommers, Mr. Thomas Pinckney, and Mr. William Gibbes, jun.

Advices from New-York inform, That the Country Seat of his Excellency General Gage, is advertised to be Let, and entered upon the first Instant: That his Excellency is soon to embark for Great-Britain; and that he is to be succeeded in the Chief Command of his Majesty's Forces in North-America by Major General Frederick Haldimand, now in West-Florida.

A Brig, belonging to Topsham, James Matthews, Master, bound for this Port from Lisbon, was entirely lost on the 22d ult. near St. Augustine. The Master and all the Crew, except the Mate, perished.

Arrived from this Port. The Mary James, Darling, at London.--The Betsey, Morgan, at Bristol.--The Unity, Norris, at Liverpool.

March	CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.	*From*
8th.	Ship Polly & Peggy, Thomas Findlay,	New-York
9th.	Brig Brayton, John Harrison,	Portsmouth
11th.	Sloop Charlotte, John Lockton,	Georgia
	Sloop New-York Packet, Jesse Hunt,	New-York
	Schooner Dispatch, Benjamin Minors,	New-Providence
12th.	Schooner Rose, Peter Bachop,	East-Florida
	Schooner Fancy, Benjamin Barton,	Grenada
13th.	Sloop Porgey, Jeremiah Bassett,	Dominica
March	ENTRIES OUTWARD.	*For*
9th.	Sloop Dispatch, Ephraim Gilbert,	Dominica
	Sloop Elizabeth, Stafford Dickinson,	St. Kitts
	Ship Probity, Thomas Laws,	London
11th.	Sloop Polly, William Albouy,	Barbados
	Snow Milham, James Whitfield,	Cowes
	Brig King-George, John Finglass,	New-York
	Sloop Thomas & Anthony, William Newgent,	Barbados
12th.	Ship Governor Wright, Thomas Hall,	Lisbon
13th.	Ship Jemmieson & Peggy, John Aitken,	Cowes
15th.	Schooner Fancy, Benjamin Barton,	Grenada
	Ship Portland, James Wilson,	London
March	CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.	*For*
9th.	Sloop Ark, Benjamin Young,	Bermuda
	Sloop Rachael, Joseph Seymour,	St. Kitts
10th.	Schooner Hannah, Oliver Hull,	New-Providence
	Sloop George, Peter Thomson,	Georgia
	Schooner William & Jane, Gilbert Harrison,	Grenada
	Ship Providence, James Ramsey,	Bristol
11th.	Ship Boone, Garrat Bras,	Falmouth
12th.	Brig Joseph & Sarah, Job Pray,	St. Kitts
13th.	Brig Mary, William Leaycraft,	Antigua
	Ship Mary, James Johnson,	Sene-Gambia
	Ship Speedwell, Francis Fox,	Gosport
15th.	Sloop Thomas & Anthony, William Newgent,	Barbados

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAMUEL GORDON,

At the Irish Linen Warehouse, the Corner of Bedon's Alley, in Elliott-Street, will sell, for Cash, the following Articles, for Cash and Charges, viz.

A GREAT Choice of plain, flowered and striped Muslins, Tambour worked Ruffles, Handkerchiefs and Aprons in Suits; a Variety of the newest fashioned Millinary, lately imported from London, consisting of Ladies Dress Caps, Childrens puckered ditto, Silk Bonnets, Hats, Cloaks, quilted Petticoats, and one Suit of Child Bed-Linen very elegant.

A Choice of very handsome Guns and Pistols, Brass, Steel and Silver mounted. And at his usual low Advance,

A great Choice of Linen and Woollen Drapery, Manchester and Norwich Goods, Ironmongery and Cutlery, Pewter, Copper, and Tin Ware; a great Choice of Table China, Sets of Tea-China at 12l. 12s. each; Grocery, Hosiery, Men and Womens Shoes of all Sorts; a great Choice of Silks fit for the ensuing Season, Bombazeens and Crapes, Weights and Copper Scales, Steelyards, Gunpowder at 8s. 9d. per lb. Shot at 2s. per lb. Bar and Sheet Lead, large Looking-Glasses, Men and Youths Hats of all Sorts, Gloves, Combs, Brushes, Stationary, Paints, Cards, Corks, &c.

Exceeding good Port-Wine at 7l 10s. per Dozen, Anderson's Pills at 8s. 9d. a Box, a complete Set of Counting-House Books, at eight for one, and a few small Anchors and Grapnals, at 14l. per Cwt. London Loaf Sugar, at 4s. 6d. Bohea Tea at 25s.

DRIFTED, from Mr. Rose's Wharf, last Tuesday, a large FLAT: Whoever will deliver it to me, shall receive *Five Pounds* Reward.

March 12, 1773. JOHN CHAMPNEYS.

WHEREAS it has been found that the Erection of Head and Foot Stones, and Wooden Monuments in the Church-Yards of St. PHILIP's Parish, is attended with the same Inconvenience as the Erection of Tomb Stones; the Vestry have unanimously resolved that no Person or Persons be hereafter allowed to erect or repair the same, but that they have Liberty to place them even with the Surface of the Earth, or against the Walls of the said Yards.

By Order of the Vestry,
PETER BOUNETHEAU, Clerk.

MANSELL & CORBETT,

Have imported in the ship Portland, Captain Wilson, from *London*, an assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Spring and Summer; which were bought by Walter Mantell in England, on as good terms as any goods imported, and will be sold as cheap as any house in the province can afford them, at their store in Tradd-street;

Among which are the following articles,

SUPERFINE fashionable broad cloths, with new fashioned buttons to match them, cassimers, jagathies, thicksets, princes stuffs, handsome embroidered shapes, for gentlemens waistcoats, plain, flowered and striped mantuas, and lutestrings, satins, plain, flowered and painted, brocades, paduseys, taffetas, persians, farsetts, modes, lawns, cambricks, chequered, striped and plain jaconet, book and tambour worked muslins, fine bumbums, corded, flowered and plain dimity, Marseilles quilts and quilting, Marseilles and cotton counterpanes, jeans and jeannets, white, blue and crimson burdets, lorettoes and damascusses, India nankeens, ginghams and Bengal stripes, India and English chintzes, cottons, calicoes, printed linens, and pocket handkerchiefs, Irish linens and sheetings, checks, pavilion gauzes, and other gauzes, ladies silk and satin petticoats, womens and girls stays, men and womens gloves and mitts of all sorts, men and womens embroidered silk hose, cotton and thread hose, of all sizes, chip hats, cane or sieve hats, gold and silver lace, livery lace, mens silk, worsted and thread breeches pieces; currants, raisins and almonds, with other grocery and spices, hyson, green, and bohea teas; bees, axes, spades, hinges, locks, and nails of all sorts; paints and oil, corn and coffee mills, japanned bottle stands, japanned waiters, kitchens and stands, japanned tea-tables, guns and pistols of William Mansell's make, that will be sold for little more than cost and charges, gun locks, saddle trees, saddles and bridles, and other saddlery, horse-hair seating for seats of chairs and stair-cases, glass and china ware, looking and pier glasses, leather breeches, velvet and leather jocky caps, mens fashionable fanteil hats, mattresses, carpets, and carpeting of different kinds, marble slabs, Italian London made riding chairs and chaises, and seven years old Batavia ARRACK. 6 w.

JOSEPH ATKINSON,

Has received by the late Ships from Europe, and by the Ship Portland, from London, just arrived,

A NEAT and well chosen Variety of Goods, suitable for this Province, which were purchased on the best Terms, and will be continued to be sold, at his Store in Broad-Street, on equal low Terms, for Cash or short Credit, with any other House in this Province.

N. B. A Chest of superfine Hyson Tea, just opened; and a great Variety of fashionable Ribbons.

He has also to dispose of, on very low Terms, fine flavoured Brandy, Gin, Claret, Porter in Bottles, Coffee, Flour, Ship-Bread, Biscuit, &c.

A regular Supply of which will constantly be kept up.

CAPTAINS of Vessels, and others, may be supplied with the following Articles: OAKUM, SPUN-YARN, POINTS, and GASKETS; likewise the best of Mats for House-Floors, made of Rope-Yarn.

All which Articles will be sold greatly under the common Price, by MICHAEL KALTEISEN,
Warden of the Work-House.

To be publicly SOLD, upon the Premises, on Wednesday the 17th instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon,

THE HOUSE and LOT in Colleton-Square, Ellery-Street, belonging to JOHN-WILLIAM LUCAS, containing in Front to the said Street 42 Feet 2 Inches, and in Depth 75 Feet 3 Inches, lately divided into two Tenements, with a Brick Kitchen to each Tenement, formerly used as a Dwelling-House, having two Stories, and sash Windows, now in good Repair, the Whole rented yearly at 300l. Currency.

The Conditions of the Sale will be made known at the Time of Vendue, by JACOB VALK.

☞ Eight or Ten NEGROES likewise to be SOLD at the same Time and Place.

TO BE SOLD by public Auction, on Friday the 2d Day of April, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Mrs. Anne Miles, in Queen-Street,

ALL the houshold Furniture belonging to the Estate of Mr. John Miles, deceased, consisting of a Variety of useful and decent Articles, together with one Riding-Chair and Harness.

JACOB VALK, Administrator.

For SALE by private Contract,

ONE settled Plantation in *St. Bartholomew's Parish.*

Two ditto in *Prince-William's Parish.*
One Tract of Land at *Goose-Creek*, Quantity 500 Acres.
One ditto in *Craven County*, Quantity 300 ditto.
One ditto in *Wassessaw Swamp*, Quantity 900 ditto.
Three ditto on *Santee River*, 200 300, and 450 ditto.
One ditto near *Hell Hole Swamp*, 2095 ditto.
One ditto in *Beonsborough Township*, 150 ditto.
Two ditto on the North-side *Black River*, in *Williamsburgh*, 800 ditto.
One ditto in *St. Helena's Parish, Granville County*, about 8 Miles from *Coosawhatchie Bridge*, 450 ditto.

The Plats may be seen, and Terms of Sale made known, by applying to the Subscriber at his Office.---Where any Persons desirous to purchase *Plantations or Lands, in any Part of this Province*, may at all Times have an Opportunity of being accommodated, by JACOB VALK.

Shop and Waste PAPER, to be sold at *Crouch*'s Printing-Office, in Elliott-street.

TO BE SOLD at public Outcry, on Wednesday the 7th Day of April next, at the House of JOHN MANLEY, *deceased, pursuant to his last Will, (Twelve Months Credit will be given for all Sums above One Hundred Pounds, with approved Security, and Interest from the Day)*

ALL his Houshold Furniture,---The Schooner *John*, burthen about 220 Barrels.---The Schooner *Ann & Martha*, carries 210 Barrels.---One half of the Schooner *Canoe*, burthen 130 Barrels; which Schooners are well found, and reckoned by Judges to be as profitable Vessels as any in the Coasting-Trade.---Between thirty and forty valuable SLAVES; among whom are ten or twelve good Boatmen, three Patroons, one of them well known to be as good as any in the Province, a likely young Negro, about 21 Years of Age, a Painter by Trade, a handy Waiting-Boy, a Cook-Wench, that can wash and iron very well, House Wenches, Seamstresses, a handy Girl, and a few Field-Negroes.

An Island on Broad-River, containing four hundred and fifty Acres, esteemed to be very fine Land for Wheat, Tobacco, and Indico; one undivided sixth Part of the Edisto Saw-Mills; two Lots of Land fronting on Meeting-Street, each containing 50 Feet in Front and 232 Feet in Depth, on which are large Stables, that have been let for some Years past at 1000l. per Annum, and is as pleasantly situated as any Lot in Town.

One Lot in King-Street, 45 Feet in Front, and 232 Feet in Depth, on which is a good Dwelling-House, and large Garden.

Two other Lots, containing each 27 Feet in Front, and 130 Feet in Depth, on each of which are very good Back-Buildings.---A Plan of which Lots may be seen at any Time on the Premises, or at Daniel Cannon's.

All those to whom the said Deceased is indebted, either in his own Right, or as Security, Executor, Administrator, or Attorney to any Estates, are desired to send in their Demands, and those anywise indebted, to make Payment, to GEORGE WOOD, PETER BOCQUET, jun. DANIEL CANNON, } Executors.

N. B. The Lands will be put up at 12 o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD on Thursday the Fifteenth Day of April next, if a fair Day, if not, on the first fair Day thereafter, at the Plantation of the late Mr. ALEXANDER SWINTON, *deceased, on Santee,*

ALL the Personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting of Negroes, Houshold Furniture, Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Plantation-Tools, and some Corn. The Conditions will be made known on the Day of Sale. All Persons to whom the said Estate is indebted, are desired to make known their Demands, and those who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to HUGH SWINTON, Administrator.

TO BE SOLD,

A Healthy, able, NEGRO WENCH, who is an exceeding good cook, and can be well recommended for her sobriety and honesty.

Also, her THREE CHILDREN:

The oldest a GIRL, about 12 years of age, very handy about a house, sensible, and an excellent seamstress.---A BOY, 10 year old, very stout and tractable.---The other a BOY, about 7 years of age, a fine healthy child.

The mother, not being contented with her present situation, obliges the owner to part with her. The children are to be sold only because the mother must be disposed of. For further particulars, apply to the Printer.

FOUND, by a Negro Wench, last December, an Artillery Gun and Bayonet. The Owner may have them, by telling their Numbers, giving the Negro a Trifle, and paying the Cost of this Advertisement.

THOMAS HERVEY.

WANTED immediately, to manage several Plantations at Combahee, a sober, diligent Man, who is well acquainted with the Management of a Rice Plantation. Good Wages will be given to a Person, who brings with him a satisfactory Recommendation, and it will be needless for any one to apply without.---A Gardener is also wanted. Enquire further of the Printer of this Paper.

AN OVERSEER wanted for an Indico Plantation, on River Swamp, and high Land. He must be a Man of Experience and Abilities, to whom extraordinary Encouragement will be given. A married Man would be preferred, and if he has two or three Negroes of his own to put on Shares, will be no Objection. Apply in Charles-Town, to JOHN DAWSON.

A WHITE WOMAN, with a good Breast of Milk, would be glad of getting a Place as a WET NURSE, in any creditable Family. Apply to the Printer.

LOST from the Ship DANIEL, ROBERT BRYSON, Master, a Clinker built BOAT, about 16 Feet long, her Bottom painted white, two upper Streaks with Turpentine, and a blue Gunwale. Whoever will deliver the said Boat to Messrs. POWELL, HOPTON, & Co. will receive a Reward of FOUR DOLLARS.

TAKEN from *Jeremiah Tilly, Jacob Tilly,* and *William Howell*, the following stolen creatures, viz. a BAY STALLION, with a blaze face, one glass eye, about three years old, branded on the near shoulder with the blotting of a stirrup iron, like O.

A WHITE GELDING, the ear on the mounting side a little cropped, branded on the mounting shoulder M.

A BLACK GELDING, branded on the off shoulder H. G.

And a brown bay MARE, with a small white speck in her forehead, her brand not to be made out.

It appears from the examination of the said Howell, that these creatures were stolen near Augusta. The respective owners must prove their properties before *Horse-Shoe, Feb.* 14. 1773. PHILIP SMITH, J. P.

Advertisements omitted this Week, for want of Room, shall be in our next.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On Wednesday the 24th of this Instant, March, and the two following Evenings, beginning precisely at Six o'Clock, by

NICHOLAS LANGFORD, Bookseller,

At his STORE on the BAY,

A Collection of BOOKS,

Consisting of many useful *English Authors*, with some *Classics* and *French*, mostly in good Condition.---- CATALOGUES of which will be timely distributed.

N. B. A Share in the *Charles-Town Library Society*, will be put up for Sale in the Second Night, and the Conditions of Purchase will then be made known.

"*At a Board of* JUSTICES, *holden at* CHARLES-TOWN, *August 5th*, 1772.

"*ORDERED*,

"THAT such Persons as shall hereafter apply for LICENCES for the retailing of spirituous Liquors do, at the same Time annex a Recommendation, signed by the Church-Wardens of the Parish wherein they live, or of two creditable, *disinterested* Persons, shewing the Petitioners to be worthy and fit Persons to obtain the same.

THOSE THEREFORE who propose to Petition the Board on Monday the 12th of April next, being Easter Monday, are desired to attend at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of the said Day, at the House of Mr. William Holliday in Broad-Street, in the meantime to leave their Petitions and Recommendations with the Subscriber, facing Mr. Daniel Cannon's in Queen-Street.

SHADRACH WINDSOR.

TO BE SOLD, on Tuesday the 6th of April next, by public Sale, at the Brotherhood Plantation,

EIGHT likely NEGRO SLAVES, &c.

Belonging to the Estate of ELEANOR WILLIAMS, late of St. David's Parish, deceased, by

DAVID WILLIAMS, *Administrator.*

ST. COECILIA.

On Tuesday the 16th Instant, at Mr. PIKE's LONG ROOM,

A CONCERT

WILL be performed, to be continued every other Tuesday, of which the Members are desired to take Notice.

By Order of the President,

WILLIAM BAMPFEILD, *Treasurer.*

TO BE SOLD by public Auction, on Friday the 19th Inst. at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Benjamin Guerard, *Esq; in George-street, Ansonborough,*

HIS Town Houshold FURNITURE, PLATE, &c. consisting of a Variety of useful and decent Articles, and his Chariot, with a Pair of excellent, well broke, bay, (English) Geldings, the one rising Five, and the other Six Years.

The Furniture may be viewed at any Time after the 14th Instant, till the Day of Sale.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Co.

TO BE SOLD, by private Contract,

A LOT of LAND, in St. Philip's Parish, situated on the South-West Side of the broad Road, leading from King-Street out of Town, containing in Breadth 34 and a half Feet, and in Depth 220 Feet.--- It was formerly called *The Bear-Inn*, and is now tenanted by William Shepherd. It will be sold a Bargain, and the Terms made easy to the Purchaser. Apply to

ROGER SMITH.

Who has a very handsome London-made Chaise, and a second-hand Chair, to dispose of cheap.

About TWO HUNDRED Cords OF

Exceeding good Oak and Hickory Wood,

To be delivered at Mr. SLANN's Landing, either together or by the Boat Load;

And large Grain *Turks-Island* SALT,

By the Quantity,

TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN CHAMPNEYS.

For LONDON,

(To sail the Beginning of April)

The SHIP

PORTLAND,

JAMES WILSON, Master.

FOR Freight of Indico, Deerskins, or other light Goods, or for Passage, having very good Accommodations, apply to said Master on board, at Champneys's Wharf.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ELIZABETH HOLLINGSWORTH, of Pedee, deceased, are requested to make Payment by the first of May; and all those who may have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in the same, properly attested, to EDWARD JONES, THOMAS JAMES, } Executors.

To be LET, and entered on immediately,

A FRONT Shop, and Cellar, in Broad-Street, where I live.—Also, a genteel Dining Room, and Bed Room, to let;——or two Gentlemen may be accommodated with Board and Lodging. Apply to

JACOB WALDRON.

Who has some SAILS, which lately belonged to a Pilot Boat, to dispose of.

A Young MAN wants Employment in a Dry Goods Store. Enquire of the Printer.

FORTY POUNDS Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber, on Monday the first day of March instant, two sensible Negro men, named SIMON and NED, both carpenters by trade, and speak good English. Simon is a well-made black Fellow, of the Guinea country, about five feet nine inches high, one of his feet has been split with an ax, and is grown up in a ridge: Ned is a short, well-made fellow, of the Angola country, about five feet four inches high. They carried with them both blue and white Clothes.---- Whoever apprehends and delivers the said run-away Negroes to me, at my plantation at Horse-Savannah, or to the Warden of the Work-house, in Charles-Town, shall receive a reward of *Twenty Pounds* for each, and all reasonable charges paid: And I will give a farther reward of *Fifty Pounds*, to any person who can prove that they are harboured by a white person, and *Twenty Pounds*, if by a Negro, upon conviction of the offender.

SAMUEL WAINWRIGHT.

Charles-Town, March 8, 1773.

STRAYED from Silver-Bluff, on Savannah River, on Saturday the 19th Day of December, 1772, two HORSES, viz. a Gray, with a black Mane and Tail, about 14 Hands high, branded in several Places WL; and a Sorrel, about 13 Hands high, has a bow Mane, each of them had a Bell on. A Reward of FIVE POUNDS each, and all reasonable Charges, will be paid on Delivery of them to Mr. William Mitchell, in Orangeburgh, or to

6 w. HENRY MOUZON, jun.

For LONDON,

The SHIP

PROBITY,

THOMAS LAWS, Master.

HAS half of her Cargo engaged, and will sail by the Beginning of April.

For COWES, and a Market,

The BRIGANTINE

HANNAH,

JAMES HARRISON, Master.

Burthen about 900 Barrels; and the

Brigantine MARY-ANNE,

THOMAS JORDEN, Master.

Burthen about 1000 Barrels.

For any of the

WINDWARD-ISLANDS,

The BRIGANTINE

LYDIA,

WILLIAM ADAIR, Master.

HAS half of her Cargo engaged. For Freight, on very easy Terms, apply to

ALEXANDER GILLON, & Co.

A Good plain Cook WENCH, and a handy BOY, are wanted on Hire by the Month or Quarter. Apply to the Printer.

RUN-AWAY, about two months ago, a Negro man, named QUASH, a ship-carpenter by trade, had on when he went away a blue negro-cloth jacket and trowsers. He is well known in Charles-Town and on James's Island. As it is probable he may endeavour to hire himself to work at his trade, all persons are hereby forbid harbouring or employing him. He is country-born, speaks good English, is a very black fellow, middling well made, and about five feet six or eight inches high. Whoever delivers him to the Warden of the Work-house in Charles-Town, or to the Subscriber on Hilton-Head, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges.

GEORGE RUSSELL.

For any Port in EUROPE,

OR FOR THE

WEST-INDIES,

The BRIGANTINE

CONWAY,

JOHN BOWDITCH, Master.

FOR Particulars, apply to the said Master on board, at Colonel Beale's Wharf, or at Tuke's Tavern.

To be HIRED by the Month, after the 4th of April next,

A Very handy Negro BOY, who has been used to wait on a Gentleman, can shave and dress Hair, and take Care of Horses. Apply to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A PEW in the North Isle of *St. Philip's* Church. For Particulars, enquire of

JACOB VALK.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, pleasantly situated at the South End of King-street, containing Forty-five Feet front on the East Side of said Street, and One Hundred and Fifty-two Feet in Depth. For further Particulars, enquire of POWELL, HOPTON, & Co.

FOUND, on Friday the 19th of February last, in Friend-Street, near Broad-Street, a Pair of Ladies SHOE BUCKLES. The Owner, describing the Marks, and paying for this Advertisment, may have them again, by applying to

CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR.

CHARLES CROUCH,

Has received in the last Vessels from LONDON,

A CONSIGNMENT

Of the several *ARTICLES* undermentioned, which may be had at his Printing-Office in Elliott-Street, on the most reasonable Terms, viz.

A FRESH PARCEL of Dr. KEYSER's GENUINE PILLS,

With FULL DIRECTIONS for their Use in all CASES. Where may be seen, A NARRATIVE of the Effects of Dr. KEYSER's MEDICINE, with an Account of its ANALYSIS, by the Members of the Royal Academy of Science.

Dr. HILL's genuine TINCTURE of VALERIAN. This pleasant Cordial and enlivening Medicine is good against all Nervous Disorders, Fits, Head-Achs, Weakness, Heaviness, and Lowness of Spirits, Dimness of the Sight, Vapours and Melancholy, all Kinds of Convulsions, and Hysteric Complaints, Epilepsies, as also against the Sickness of the Stomach, and Flatulencies, Obstructions, and the Convulsive Asthma, &c. The proper Use in all the above Cases, may be seen in the Directions given with each Bottle.

ESSENCE of BALM of GILEAD, a grand Restorative of decayed Nature, good in all Seminal Weaknesses, Hypochondriacal and Nervous Disorders, with the Variety of Symptoms which indicate a weak and infirm Constitution.

Its cordial and balmy Quality, renders it also an agreeable palatable Liquor, and prodigiously refreshing in the sultry Heat of Summer; preventing those Sinkings which over-power the Spirits in hot Weather. The proper Use of this noble Medicine may be seen in the Directions.

Dr. BOERHAAVE's GRAND BALSAM of HEALTH. An admirable Remedy for the Dry Belly-Ach, Cholic, Griping in the Bowels, Pain in the Stomach; it cleanses the Stomach, and procures an Appetite.

Where also may be had,

JOYCE's GREAT AMERICAN BALSAM, extracted from the best Medicinal Herbs, &c. for the Cure of the following Disorders, incident to human Nature; proved from Experience in New-York, Long-Island, and elsewhere, to equal, and rather exceed any Balsam, Essence, or Elixir, &c. exported from Europe here, for the several Disorders hereafter mentioned.

For common green or fresh Wounds, it heals at once or twice dressing, by closing the Lips of the Wound, and laying on the Wound a Pledgit of Lint dipt in the Balsam. In Nervous Wounds, where the Blood Vessels are divided, &c. it stops the Blood immediately, and heals by a few Applications. For the Cure of the most inveterate Ulcers, only wash them and keep them clean, using first if there be any proud Flesh, a common Caustick, to take the Excrescence away, then apply the Balsam on Lint. If the Ulcers should happen to be fistulous, inject by a Syringe, and after close the Orifice with a Pledgit dipt in the Balsam, and so repeat. There are Witnesses undeniable of the Balsam alone curing a Fistula in Ano, now present in New-York: The Author of this Balsam, (under God) will engage to cure a Fistula in Ano, even if the Rectum is perforated, without Incision, except as much by a Lancet to make Way for Injection, and no more. For the Cure of Colds, attended with violent Coughing, Pains in the Breast, Inflammation in the Throat and Glands, Difficulty of Breathing, being obstructed by tough viscid Phleghm; by taking a Tea Spoonful of the Balsam, mixed with Sugar or Honey, it quickly cures, taken twice a Day, Morning fasting, and at Night going to Bed. It is exceeding good in all Manner of Swellings; for violent Falls or inward Bruises, nothing is better, for it scatters coadgulated Blood, and stops Blood that might be occasioned by the inward Parts being hurt, or a Rexis of Vessels inwardly. In the Cure of Pleurisy, after Bleeding (where it is required) give a Tea Spoonful three Times a Day, in Sugar, and between Times now and then 20 or 30 Drops of spirituous Nitri dulcis, that is the sweet Spirits of Nitre.---It cures Consumptions in them that are not too far gone, except they pass the Age of Fifty, by taking of it inwardly three Times a Day, a full Tea Spoonful mixt with Sugar or Honey, each Dose. It strengthens the Nerves and is good in all Nervous Disorders, by taking of it inwardly and anointing the Parts outwardly, keeping warm.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by C. CROUCH, at his Printing-Office in Elliott-street, at Mr. N. LANGFORD's Book-Store on the Bay, and at Mr. J. TAYLOR's Stationer Shop in Church-street,

Poor TOM revived:

Being *MORE*'s

ALMANACK,

FOR THE

Year of CHRISTIAN Account,

1773.

AND,

From the CREATION by Scripture, 5782.
By the EASTERN and GREEK CHRISTIANS, 7281.
And by the JEWS, the HEBREWS and the RABBIES, 5533.
Since the Landing of JULIUS CÆSAR in ENGLAND, 1827.

Calculated for the Lat. of 32 Deg. and 45 Min. North, but without any sensible Error, may serve from Maryland *to* East-Florida,

WHEREIN ARE CONTAINED,

The LUNATIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, and ECLIPSES; the SUN and MOON's Rising and Setting; the Rising, Setting, and Southing of the HEAVENLY BODIES; Mutual ASPECTS; Length of DAYS and NIGHTS; Judgment of the WEATHER; FESTIVALS, and other remarkable DAYS; LISTS of PUBLIC OFFICERS, and JUSTICES; Excellent Notes of HUSBANDRY and GARDENING, for each Month in the Year; Description of the ROADS throughout the CONTINENT, *&c. &c. &c.*

By THOMAS MORE, PHILOM.

*** Good Allowance will be made to those who buy to sell again.

CARNE & POINSETT,

Have just imported from BRISTOL,

A few Hampers of Hot-Well Water.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-street; where all Manner of Printing Work is performed with Care and Expedition.